THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,536. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To Sail about 25th April.

THE fine new A 1 Ship "EARL OF DALHOUSIE," 1047 tons register. For Freight or Passage, having very superior poop accommodation, Apply to Captain CAMPBELL on board or to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately on the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4¼ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £13; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway fares from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

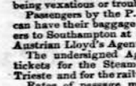
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN, 2,300 Tons and 520 H. P.,) Captain THOMAS BEASLEY, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 29th March, at 4 P.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 26th instant.

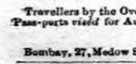
G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday, the 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

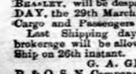


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch a Steamer to the Malabar Coast on the 30th March, at 5 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheweghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Steam Ship TILLY, Captain CLAYTON, on Thursday, the 2nd April at 4 P.M.

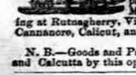
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, Captain BLACKMORE, for Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder 'Abbas, Bushire and Bassorah 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 24th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 24th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 107 Tons, Register, CAPTAIN MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 A.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.

BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYRAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row.

Notices.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship *Berbice*, Captain JOHN WYLLIE, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain WYLLIE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Captain Wyllie.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

CAPTAIN CHAS. EVANS, of the Ship *Rhea Sylvia*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

Bombay, 20th March 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—Travellers by the Overland Route *via* Egypt or to Arabia, can have their Pass-ports vised for Turkey and Bagdad by the undermentioned or his Vice-Consul.

ALI MAHOMED,
Consul for the Sublime Porte.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the new Premises now occupied by the Bank of Bombay, will be submitted for sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., subject to certain conditions of sale which can be seen at the Bank, ten days before the day of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that SETT GOPALDASS MATHOWDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to sell unto Mr. FRAMJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuages, Tenements or dwelling Houses, standing on the said Land, situate in Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector under No. 78, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 123, and which said premises are now in the occupation of WILLIAM STEVENS, Esq., and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abeeb Ebrahaim, on or towards the South by the property of the said Sett Gopaldass Mathowdass, on or towards the East by the old public Road, and on or towards the West by the Napean Road. All persons having any claim thereon, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, upon the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. CHARLES EDWIN STANGER LEATHES, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his office, No. 25, Medow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated, this 20th day of March 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they have conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.

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WILLIAM GRANT, Bury, do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton, do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton, do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester, do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester, do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
WM. WORSLEY, Bury, do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the supply of all descriptions of the most approved Cotton-Gins, Hydraulic and Hand-Presses, Horse or Bullock-power Machines, Hand-Driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

1, Newall's Buildings, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

7TH APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF

MISS EMMA GRATTAN,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1863.

GENTLEMEN AMATEURS' PERFORMANCE.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN, assisted by the Officers of H. M.'s 103rd Regt. Royal Bombay Fusiliers, will present on the above Evening the much admired Comedy in one Act, entitled

PERFECTION;

or,

THE LADY OF MUNSTER.

Sir Lawrence Paragon	Mr. F. Bury.
Charles Paragon	Mr. Godwin.
Sam	Capt. C. Smith.
Kate O'Brien	Miss E. Grattan.
Susan	Miss Oliver.

To be succeeded by a DUET { Miss E. GRATTAN. (Gently Sighs the Breeze)..... { Mr. G. Wesley Reynolds. Song (London Exhibitions) ..... Mr. F. Bary.

To conclude with the—

BURLESQUE OF MEDEA;

or,

The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband.

Creon (King of Corinth)	Mr. Latham.
Jason (Husband of Medea and betrothed to Creusa)	Captain Weir.
Orpheus (His intolerably good natured friend)	Miss E. GRATTAN.
A Corinthian (very excitable)	Mr. J. Biley.
Sycaon Melanths (Children of Jason and Medea)	{ Master Jacobs. Master Henehan.
Medea	Mr. F. Bury.
Creusa (The Bride)	Miss Walsh.
Sa-ree (Nurse to Creusa)	Miss Trueman.

☞ *For particulars see Bills.*

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette*, and *Times of India* Offices, and at the Theatre, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

☞ *Dress Circle Strictly Select.*

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes, Double Waterproof of Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges, for killing Geese, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases, of superior quality, for Shot, Guns, and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Grey's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

☞ Wholesale only.

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED—A SCHOOL-MASTER to undertake the charge of a Christian School out of Bombay, for the Children of Europeans employed on Railway Works. Apply to the Rev. C. D. DU PORT, Secretary S. P. G. within a fortnight from the date of this Advertisement.

Bombay, 18th March 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 16th January 1863.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET.—IMMEDIATE ENTRANCE.—One large Ground Floor, No. 38, Medow Street, just vacated by Mr. H. Peat, Saddler, about 72 feet long by 18 feet broad.

Another just behind the same, in Nesbit Lane, No. 9, about 63 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 25 feet high, either of the above can be let separate. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJEE & BROTHERS, No. 40, Medow Street.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN, in Armenian Lane, next to Dr. Dallas' Solicitor's Office. Also, a new commodious airy HOUSE, suitable for a large Office. Apply to RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOOLLENWALLA, at the same Godown.

Books, etc., for Sale.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

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THE following Sundries have been recently added:—

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RON CAMP BEDSTEADS, 6 feet 4 inch by 2 feet 3 inch, packed in canvas bags	35 0
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MORDAN'S BEST QUALITY COPYING PRESSES, large 4to. size, dumping box and books	54 0
ELLIOTT'S BEST GLASSES; with adjustment. Rs. 85, 95 —with adjustment. Rs. 64 & 75	
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A CARPENTER AND WESTLEY'S MAGIC LANTERN No. 2, in a box containing a'so reflector and slides, several moveable slides, also fixed and comic slides, with 2 chromatropes in all 27 slides	125 0
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BILLIARD BALLS, from 2 inches to 2¼, 22 to	Rs. 28
POOL BALLS, complete Sets	90 0
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IVORY TABLETS for the pocket, 3 to 3¼ inches 6 to	8 0
THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE.	
THE MOST PERFECT STEREOSCOPE IN USE, spiral pillar and circular base, adjustment for elevating or depressing, and Mahogany case to contain Stereoscope and slides	75 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
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Artistically coloured.

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The Young Mother. The Morning Kiss. Reading Interrupted. Indifference.

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A SET OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PHASES OF THE MOON, mounted and folded in a small case	16 0

SELECTIONS, Rs. 2 each.

Impressions on proof paper.

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WINSOR and NEWTON'S CELEBRATED TUBULAR PENCILS, with spare leads: sets of 4 of various shades, in leather cases, equally adapted for artist or office purposes

WEDDING ENVELOPES, in every design and variety

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RUSSIA LEATHER LETTER SPRINGS, of all sizes, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inches ..... 1-8 to 2 8

LUNCHEON BASKETS, of wicker, work with wicker covered bottle and glasses, knives and forks complete. 18 0

CHURCH SERVICES and POCKET PRAYERS, a large and tasteful selection.

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The Instruments imported by Thacker, Vining & Co., are warranted by the best known makers:—

ELLIOTT'S best finished sets of Instruments in elegant and serviceable cases, full and complete sets, containing also Proportional Compasses	100 0
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ELLIOTT'S BEST BINOCULAR TELESCOPES, 7, 85	95 0
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ELLIOTT'S ompasses, (6 inch electrum dividers) with shifting point and pen and pencil legs; beautifully finished	35 0
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SIBREN'S Sector *Gravesande*	20 0
ELLIOTT'S Brass rolling parallel rulers 12, 15, and 24 inch in mahogany cases	18,28 and 42 0
CHESTERMAN'S Land Surveying Chains No. 61, 100 feet	25 0
Ditto No. 62	12 0
CHESTERMAN'S Patent Metallic Tapes in leather cases with folding handles 33 feet, 50 feet, 66 feet, and 100 feet.	
FLAT EBONY RULERS 1 foot	1 8
TRACING CLOTH of the best description in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide	22 0

The above is kept for the convenience of Engineering establishments, ready packed in tin and wood, each case containing 12 rolls, the price of a case being Rs. 240.

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THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

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In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages
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The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

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Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1 Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret,

J. B. Ducaule	Rs. 18	per doz.
Claret, ditto	,, 12	do.
Brandy, ditto	,, 18	do.
Do. ditto	,, 14	do.
Champagne, Moet and Chandon	,, 34	do.
Do. Justinard and Co.	,, 24	do.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hadassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. TOD, HEATLY & Co., London.

Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod, Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown	,,	35 ,,
Moselle, superior Sparkling, extra 1st quality	,,	36 ,,
Brand, H. Tod and James	,,	30 ,,
Moselle, fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown	,,	30 ,,
Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal	,,	22 ,,
Do. very dry, White Seal	,,	26 ,,
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal	,,	30 ,,
Brandy, fine Old

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 24th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	30 Day do.	222 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	99 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	28 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	29 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	99 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 1,850 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shs	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share.	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1833-36		99
" Loan 1842-43		
New Five per Cent. Loan		108½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		118

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 209
Cardoa	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (20th March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 450 to 452
New Dholleras, (to arrive.)	" 455 to 460
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 460 to 465
New Oomravuttee	" 422 to 425
Old Comptа	" 427 to 430
Old Dharwar Sanguinea	" 540 to 542
New Barsee, and Nuggar	" 428 to 430
New Veravul	" 450 to 452
New Khandeish	" 420 to 421
New Peraclore	" 450 to 452
New Accote	" 430 to 432
New Mangalore	" 450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,540.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt
Rapeseed, Gazerat	7-10 to 7-10-6
Gingelly seed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
Niger	" 37 to 38
	" 27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
"	3 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
"	2 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
"	1 do.	1s.	11½d. do.
"	on demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	do.

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper out of safe custody	¼ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 21st March 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
Sight	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
March 23rd 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent Commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do.	Do.	2s.	0¼d. "
On Demand		1s.	11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.		"
3 Do.	Do.	" 2-54	"
On Demand		" 2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¼d. "
"	1 do.	1s.	0d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11½d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Agency grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
1	do.	2s.	0d. do.
On Scotland	} On demand	1s.	11¼d. do.
On Ireland			
Circular Notes		1s.	1¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Karrachee, Umritsar, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 59,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes everal Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 22	Coromandel (s)	Etheridge	Beypore 18 Mar.
23	Tilly (s)	Clayton	Colombo 18 Mar.
	Frenchman	Galloway	Kurrachee 18 Mar.
	Tyfon	Strunoon	Gefle 11 Nov.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Tyfon.*—On the 2nd of March, spoke the ship *Henry More,* from Hongkong to Bombay, twenty-eight days out off Cape Comorin. On the 8th of March, spoke the ship *Scotland,* from Glasgow to Kurrachee, one hundred and eighteen days out, off Allipore.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 23	Hydree	Crichton	Calcutta.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Coromandel,* from Beypore, &c.—Dr. Birdwood, Bombay Medical Staff; Lieut. Dovetson, Royal Engineers, and one hundred and twenty-five Commissioned, Non-Commissioned and rank and file of Police Corps.

Per Steamer *Tilly,* from Colombo, &c.—Major Halliday; Lieut. Penhey; Mr. A. Lawson; Mr. Appleton; Mr. Cochrane; Mr. and Mrs. Duffin and fourteen natives.

Per Ship *Frenchman,* from Kurrachee.—Mr. H. Henderson, two children and two native servants.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac,* to Surat—Ninety-six natives.
Per Steamer *Phlox,* to Surat.—One hundred and three natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Hormuzjee,* J. Guthree, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Sarah,* J. Gordon, bound to Galle.
Ship *Good Success,* J. Dawson, bound to Calcutta.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Columbian,* for China, &c.
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *China,* for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Elphinstone,* for London.
Ship *Marie,* for Battavia.
Ship *Patterson,* for London.
Ship *James Russel,* for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 23RD MARCH 1863.

For London.

Salamanca.—60 pieces E. Teeth, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs., Crustna Rangjee.

Pride of the Ocean.—113 chests dry Ginger, 148 cwt.; 5 chests Cardamoms, 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs., Kessowdass Gouldass.

Hornet.—1,125 bundles Coiryarn, 99 cwt., Soondердass Mooljee Jeatha; 38 bales Sheep Skins, 945 corges; 2 bales Cow Hides, 8 corges, C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 5½ cases Gum Arabic, 15 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 50 bags Galls, 62½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 58 bales Munjeet, 188¼ cwt., S. Frieger.

Harkaway.—3,611 bags Linseed, 5,416½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Patterson.—76 casks Cocoanuts Oil, 301 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Mungeh Pandoorung.

Excelsior.—11 cases Sundries, Peel Cassels and Co.; 891 bags Linseed, 1,528 cwt. 7 lbs., W. Nicol and Co.; 1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 S. Burstall and Co.

For Liverpool.

Queen of the Seas.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Trocumjee Velljee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Bhugwandass Herachund; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 1 half bale Cotton, 1¼ cwt., Nursy Samjee.

Brunelle.—31 bales Cotton, 108¾ cwt., Sorabjee Dinshawjee; 58 bales Wool, 159 cwt., Narronjee Dewjee.

Dawn of Hope.—350 bundles Hemp, 200 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Jamestjee Cursetjee.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Bhimjee Wookerda; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Khubchund Bhagchund; 60 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Futtaybhoy Dewchund.

Adriatic.—500 bundles Country Gall, 250 cwt., Narrundass Pragjee; 110½ bales Cotton, 386½ cwt., Moor Sassoon Moosy.

Magnolia.—32 bags Linseed, 48 cwt., Sewram Junjeevun; 18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Ludha Poonsy; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., H. M. Camajee's Sons; 68 packages Linseed, 34 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Arundel.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Damjee Hunsraz and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Fazulboy Rentoola Moosanjee; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.; 41 bales Wool 123 cwt., Jumnadass Khoosaldass; 550 bundles Linseed, 275 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Nanabhoy Luckmeram; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Fairaz Jackoodass; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., H. M. Camajee's Sons; 64 bales Cotton, 224 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun.

City of Agra.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Co.

Victoria.—126 bales Cotton, 441 cwt., F. Chambers; 160 bags Surseesead, 240 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy; 500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Algerine.—502 bales Cotton, 176½ cwt., Pussoo Hurrihore.

Belooches.—100 bundles Mustardseed, 50 cwt.; 500 bundles Surseeseed, 550 cwt., Courjee Jeatha; 200 bundles Linseed, 100 cwt.; 500 bundles Bhoysingseed, 250 cwt.; 385 bundles Khorasaneeseed, 192½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Grey Hound.—100½ bales Cotton, 301½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

King of Algeria.—103 bales Cotton, 365½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 3 cases Chairs; 3 writing Desks, A. Bell and Co.

Almora.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessowjee Jadowjee; 500 bags Bhoysingseed, 625 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Morino.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vasunjee Jewraz; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

Tudor.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.

Herald.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muneck Pundoorang; 42 bales Wool, 126 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana; 47 bales Wool, 141 cwt., Chutoorbhooz Assaria.

Cornbay.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Jeatha Ludha; 275 packages Linseed, 412½ cwt., Maljee Sewjee.

Wasp.—40 bales Coir cables, 80 cwt., Topun Ruderjee.

James Russel.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Assar Mooljee.

Havelock.—39 packages Gingelly Oil, 165½ cwt., Tulla Mooraz.

For Batavia.

Maria.—110 bundles Beswax, 106½ cwt.; 100 packages Cloves, 122 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs., Canjee Dhurumsy; 3 chests Cardamoms, 1 qr. 14 lbs., Antonio Triandy.

Hena.—52 boxes Country Soap, 31 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs., S. Burstall and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—101 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *China.*—17 cases Indigo, 34 cwt. 16¼ lbs., Frangopolo Agelasto.

For Marsellies.

Steamer *China.*—1 Parcel samples of Seed, &c., Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Hadassah.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Giscours.—100 bags Coffee, 146 cwt., J. Sigfried and Co.

Haddington.—300 bales Cotton, 975 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

For Saint Thomas.

Witch of the Waves.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.; 100 cases Ginger, 130 cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Holdon Lawn, Milbank—Gray & Co.	Nov. 30
1186	Belle Jan, Gow.	Jan.
995	Campsdown, Reader	
1063	Castilian, Welburn—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 29
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	
1187	Maldon, Scala.	Feb. 4
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Moreyshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1047	Mystery, Stap.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Briscow.	
1091	Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 27
973	Rajah of Cochin.	Dec. 1
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	
	United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co.	Dec. 30
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	Oct. 13
535	Wellington, Ayling—Forbes & Co.	Dec. 3
1155	Zuleika, Glover.	
	FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.	
905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24
	FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.	
403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1257	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 29
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
1332	Bulwark, Balmanyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	
1119	Chiefest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
1031	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1333	Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith.	Nov. 11
1147	Czar, Longwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 7
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Eliza Beecke, (put back dismasted.)	
1009	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Steinhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganinli, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 8
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	Jan. 8
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.	Feb. 6
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	
819	Harry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
1596	John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 27
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
958	Mathean, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co.	Jan. 7
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 5
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.	Feb. 13
1091	Norah Greene, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 9
	Old England, Bulman.	
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	Dec. 22
982	Princess Sonnanty, Roy—H. Forman.	
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 18
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd.	Jan. 1
777	Shand, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 7
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 2
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co.	Dec. 23
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	Dec. 13
1022	Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 6
1132	Tim, Whibler.	Dec. 2
905	Zuleika, Riddell.	Dec. 13
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
830	Araminta, Riley.	Dec. 21
1623	Agenoria, Johnson.	Nov. 21
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Coldwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1343	Levant, Ferran.	Jan. 21
1459	Claus, Schoolmaster Farrell, is transferred to the 109th Foot, vice Laing removed.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.	
333	Mogul, McTeggart.	Aug. 2
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
1049	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 26
227	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1997	Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 1
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
798	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	
1155	Sabino, Woodward.	
	Sinaon, Hemsworth.	Nov. 25
1155	Sabino.	Jan. 17
705	Southern Rights.	
634	Sparkling Wave, Emery.

a courtezan, it appeared that she was in the keeping of the deceased. The deceased came to witness' house about ten P. M. of Sunday last. He was exceedingly drunk when he came. He was not able to speak distinctly. The deceased and witness lay in one and the same room. She went to sleep about eleven o'clock. About four o'clock P. M. of the 23rd instant, witness was awake by a policeman named Ali Ahmed, who asked her as to how the deceased fell down. She answered, she did not know as she was asleep.

Ali Ahmed, the police peon, stated that yesterday morning at about four A. M., while he was going his rounds with a police naique, they found the body of the deceased lying dead near a house in Memonwadda. The head appeared to have been injured by falling from above and blood was flowing from ears and mouth. They went into the house and made inquiries and found the deceased had been sleeping during the night with a cushbun (courtezan) who stated that she did not know when the deceased fell. The bed on which they found Rahimut lying was close by the open window, which was on the second floor of the house and over the place the body of the deceased lying in the street. Witness found the height of the window from the street to be twenty-two feet.

Verdict.—"The deceased killed by falling from a window in the night while drunk."

DIED OF TETANUS.—Another Inquest was held yesterday, at the Morgue Kamateepoora, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of a girl named Kasi. A police peon stated before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, that while he was going his rounds on the Byculla road, he observed a horse buggy coming from the direction of Bhendy Bazar. It was driven by a Parsee named Dadabhoy Sorabjee. There were two other Parsees in the buggy. The buggy was going at a moderate pace, but the horse seeing a cart loaded with grass, coming from the opposite direction, took fright at it, and started and ran away with the buggy into the adjoining hole and one of the wheels of the buggy having come in contact with a stone, the driver and the other person sitting in the buggy were thrown down, and at the same time the deceased who was sitting there was injured by the horse on the right leg. Immediately the deceased was taken to hospital. Mr. Anderson, the resident apothecary of J. J. Hospital, was of opinion, that the child's death was attributable to tetanus only.

Verdict.—"The deceased died of tetanus which followed an injury of the right leg, accidentally caused by a buggy horse having taken fright."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—23RD MARCH 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—John Bryant, seaman of the British ship *Lillies*, was charged with refusing to obey the lawful command of Captain William Bell, of the above named ship.

The Captain and Mate gave evidence against the prisoner, and said he was also very violent in his manner and threatened the Captain.

The prisoner in his defence made a rambling statement to the effect, that the Captain had promised that he should be Boatswain, but afterwards had said as his brother was coming on board he must put him in instead, and if defendant thought he could better himself when he came to Bombay, he might leave. Defendant agreed to go on those conditions, but it was not put in the articles. The Mate had made towards him with hands clenched when defendant had said if he put a hand upon him, he would suffer for it, and denied that he was insolent on any occasion to the Captain.

The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to two weeks imprisonment with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

DITTO.—Edgar Parker, seaman of the ship *Rhea Sylvia*, was charged a second time with refusal of duty.

Captain Evans, of the *Rhea Sylvia*, stated that after being taken on board by the Police, on Saturday morning, he had worked for two hours and then refused to do any more.

The prisoner said, it was not his intention to do any more duty on board the vessel. All the hands, he said, were called out of the ship's hold to have grog served out to them, but when he went aft, the Chief Mate told him he was not to have any grog.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to four weeks imprisonment in the house of correction with hard labour.

DITTO.—James Custior, a seaman of the ship *South Carolina*, was charged with a similar offence of disobedience of orders, in refusing to do duty. Captain Shepherd stated that the prisoner had refused to do duty. The prisoner said the Captain had told him, the defendant, that he was not worth his salt.

The Magistrate sentenced him to imprisonment in the House of Correction for four weeks.

DITTO.—William Steadman, an able seaman of the ship *Indomitable*, was sentenced to two weeks imprisonment, without hard labour in the County Jail, for a similar offence.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

On Wednesday the 25th March 1863, *at* 11 *o'clock A.M.*

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. A Bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee, and to facilitate the transaction of business therein—Report of Select Commitee to be considered.

2. A Bill for the Regulation of Public Conveyances in the Town, Island and Harbour of Bombay—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

3. A Bill for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton and the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay.—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

4. A Bill to provide for the Management of the Vehar Water Works—Report of Select Committee to be considered.

5. A Bill for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency.—First Reading.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. The Honorable Mr. TRISTRAM, on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on a "Bill for the Regulation of Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs, and Harbour of Bombay" to move, by way of amendment, the insertion of the following additional Clause to stand after Section II. of the Bill:—

"No attendant of any public land conveyance shall ply for hire or demand or receive any fare for the conveyance of any passenger, unless he shall have received a license from the Commissioner of Police, and a metal badge bearing the number of such license, which badge he shall be bound to wear on a conspicuous part of his person at all times when he may be so plying for hire or pursuing his occupation as such attendant, and if any attendant shall not have received a license shall demand or receive any money from any passenger, or if any licensed attendant shall fail to wear the badge aforesaid as in this Section directed, he shall for each such offence be punishable on conviction before a Police Magistrate, with a fine not exceeding Rupees Twenty, and in default of payment of such fine, shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month."

2. The Honorable Mr. Robertson, on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on a "Bill for the regulation of Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs and Harbour of Bombay," to move, by way of amendment, the introduction of the following words, after the word "only" in line 19 of Section II.

"Nor unless a board or plate inscribed with such list of rates of fare, and affixed in such manner as the Commissioner of Police, or Master Attendant may respectively direct, be attached to such conveyance."

And also by the insertion after the word "thereon" in the 23rd line, of the words "or without such list of rates of fare being attached thereto."

3. The Honorable Mr. Robertson, on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee for the Regulation of Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs, and Harbour of Bombay," to move the following amendment:—

The words "either rigorous or" be omitted from Section IX., of the said Bill, and wherever they may occur in the said Bill in a Clause regarding the commutation of a fine.

4. The Honorable Mr. Frere, on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on a "Bill for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton," &c. to move that the following be substituted for Section VIII. of the Bill.

VIII. It shall not be lawful to compress any cotton adulterated or deteriorated as described in Section II., or to pack in one bale cotton of two or more descriptions or varieties; all cotton adulterated or deteriorated as aforesaid offered for compression at any press may be confiscated, and the owner of the same or the person offering it for compression shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees One Thousand, and for every bale or package containing cotton adulterated or deteriorated as aforesaid, compressed by any press, the licensee of such press shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees One Hundred, and the license of such press, and of all others included in the same license, may also be adjudicated to be suspended for a fixed time, or to be wholly cancelled."

Penalty for compressing or offering for compression in one bale cotton of two qualities.

5. The Honorable Mr. Robertson, on consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on a "Bill for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton and the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay," to move the following amendments:—

In lieu of the words "for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton trade," that the words "for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton," be substituted in the Preamble of the Bill.

That Section II. stand as follows:—

"The practice of adulterating or deteriorating cotton by mixing therewith dirt, stone, or other foreign matter, shall be held to be unlawful; and whoever shall be guilty of the same, or whoever mixes cleaned and uncleaned cotton or cotton of different varieties in one bale, or who by exposing cotton to dew or by any other means deceptively increase the weight of the same, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees for each offence."

That Section III. be modified as follows:—

"Whoever sells or offers for sale, or purchases or offers to purchase any cotton, adulterated, or deceptively deteriorated, increased in weight, as in Section II. of this Act described, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees "

That Section IV. be amended and stand as follows:—

"From and after the day of it shall be unlawful to pack or press cotton without a license granting permission for the same, to be obtained in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter described. And any person who shall without such license pack or press cotton, shall be punishable on conviction with fine not exceeding One Thousand Rupees, and such press shall be confiscated."

That Section V. be modified as follows:—

"The licenses for the packing and pressing of cotton may be granted by the Collector of the District within which it is desired to pack or press cotton, or such other Officer as the Governor in Council may empower in that behalf; and such license shall expire and shall be renewable in every case upon the first of January of the year next ensuing, and subject to such rules as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe; the Collector or other Officer may refuse to grant or renew a license, and whoever after such refusal shall pack or press any cotton, shall be liable to the penalties in the last Section prescribed."

That Section VI. be omitted.

That Section VII. be amended, and stand as follows:—

"Every license issued under this Act shall specify the locality in which the packing or pressing of cotton may be conducted. And for every license which may be granted or which may be renewed, a fee shall be levied at the rate set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed."

That Section VIII. be omitted.

That Section IX. be modified and stand as follows:—

"It shall be incumbent on every applicant for a license under this Act to lodge with the Collector or other Officer empowered to issue such license, a cloth, parchment, or paper, impressed or marked with his name, or that of his firm or company, in letters not less than one inch and a half long, which name for any press in the Town of Bombay shall be in the English language, or with some distinctive mark not less than one foot square; and upon the grant of such license the licensee shall be bound to mark or cause to be marked every bale pressed by any press in his possession, or included in such license, with a name or mark corresponding with the one lodged as aforesaid, which name or mark shall be affixed to the wrapper or cloth underlying the fastenings or bands of such bale, and every licensee shall be compelled to register in such form as the Collector of the District or other Officer appointed on that behalf by the Governor in Council shall direct each bale packed or pressed by him, and in failure so to register such bales, he shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rupees One Hundred; and his license if it be so adjudged by such Magistrate, shall be suspended or shall become null and void."

That Section X. be modified as follows:—

"The name or mark affixed to any bale under the provisions of the last preceding Section is and shall be held to be a trade-mark, and if any person shall pack any bale of cotton in any cloth or wrapper to which a name or mark other than the name or mark which he may have been licensed to employ has been already affixed, or shall offer any such bale for sale, knowing such false trade-mark affixed thereto as above provided, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees , and the said bale of cotton shall be liable to be confiscated."

That Section XI. be amended, and stand as follows:—

"The Governor in Council may appoint such and so many Officers to be styled Inspectors of Cotton, and shall assign to such Officers such salaries as shall appear expedient, and it shall be the duty of such Officers to suppress the packing or pressing of cotton other than by persons duly licensed as above provided to pack or press the same, and they shall at all times have access to every building and enclosure for the packing or pressing of cotton within which a license has been granted, and to examine any cotton which they may there find, and they shall have power to enter any building or enclosure in which they have reason to believe that the packing or pressing of cotton is being conducted without a license."

That Section XII. be amended, and stand as follows:—

"And it shall be lawful for such Cotton Inspectors to seize and detain all cotton adulterated, deteriorated or mixed as aforesaid, which they find in any licensed building or enclosure, as also all cotton which they may find in any building or enclosure in which the packing or pressing of cotton is being conducted without a license."

That Section XIII. be omitted, and that the following be substituted:—

"That any licensee having reason to believe that any cotton brought to or offered to him for the purpose of being packed or pressed is adulterated and deteriorated, or mixed as described in Section II. shall give notice thereof, in writing, to the Inspector for his Town or District, and shall call on him to examine the same. And in case any licensee shall be found to have packed or pressed such cotton, and shall have failed to give notice as above required to the said Inspectors, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees every package or bale so packed or pressed, and to have his license cancelled or suspended. And all cotton so packed or pressed shall be confiscated, and the owner thereof shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees "

That after Section XV. the following Sections shall be introduced:—

"The Fund Public Works Department. For future years provision should be made along with other like charges for Mahableshwur, &c.

5. Mr. Chesson should be appointed an honorary Subordinate Magistrate Second Class, under the direct control, in all matters, of the Magistrate, and not of the Mamlutdar.

6. A site should be granted rent free for a place of public worship and a school-room.

6. The necessary instructions may be issued to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and the Public Works Department; and Mr. John Chesson may be gazetted.

A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.

* 1. A Traveller's Bungalow.
2. A Dhurmsala for natives.
3. A place of public worship, with a School-house attached.
4. Public Wells and drinking places.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

Board for Tuesday the 24th of March 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Examination of a witness de bene esse under the New procedure in the following Suits.

165 Dewjee Kessowjee *vs.* Luckumsey Sewjee and others.

127 Purshotum Jadowjee *vs.* Bhanjee Bhimjee.

Plea Side Cause for trial.

27 Shaik Tyeb Faizally *vs.* Dyall Mathoora. (Part heard).

43 Shreedhur Sewsunker *vs.* Anna Ramchunder.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 23rd March 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Fifth Day, Monday, 23rd March 1863.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. RICHARD MORGAN,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. F. Ridley; N. Devlin; D. Lauchlan; P. Grant; W. Newton; D. A. Potter; W. Nock; J. B. Henrica; Noor Mahomed.

Fazulboy —Edward Spearman, a soldier of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, was arraigned at the bar on an indictment for shooting and voluntarily causing hurt to Serjeant John Plunk of the same regiment. Prisoner, on pleading guilty, urged that he was drunk at the time he committed the offence.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said he observed from the deposition of one of the witnesses that the prisoner was drunk, but the offence of which he had pleaded guilty and very properly done so, was a very serious one. A few inches more or less would have caused the death of this unfortunate man, and prisoner consequently would have had to forfeit his life on the scaffold. Most providentially the prisoner missed his aim, for otherwise if the bullet had caused the man's death, the crime would have been murder; however, as it now stood, it required that the crime must be punished severely. The sentence, therefore, was that prisoner be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

THEFT.—George King, a Chinaman sailor, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a cash box in the Shamrock Tavern on the Duncan Road. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Nursoo Devoo, a bricklayer, was charged with stealing Rs. 300 from a servant of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who was engaged in supervising the building of a house. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

RAPE.—Thomas Beazley, No. 12 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for rape.

The prosecutrix is a peasant girl about seventeen years of age of the Mhar caste, and the prisoner an Indo-Briton. It appeared that on the evening of the 2nd February last, prosecutrix was returning from Egutpoora to her village about four miles distant; she had a basket of corn on her head, and was accompanied by her little sister. Prisoner suddenly came up from behind, knocked her down on the ground, and committed the indecent assault. She gave an alarm, whereupon a Banjaree or traveller came up and seized the prisoner, who was then taken to the Foujdar of the village, with the assistance of a number of other persons who had collected there at the time.

His Lordship observing the prisoner's almost perfect ignorance of the magnitude of the crime for which he stood charged, very humanely asked Mr. Barton, who happened to be present in Court, to conduct the defence.

Mr. Barton, in addressing the Jury, commented upon the evidence upon which, he said, it was difficult to bring home the charge to the prisoner.

His Lordship, after stating the law of the case and summing up the evidence to the Jury, remarked upon the difficulties of dealing with such an offence which required very clear and cogent proof to establish it; and said that, to return a verdict on the first count of rape, the Jury must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the offence was completed. Upon the second count, however, there was no doubt, and His Lordship could not see how the Jury could avoid coming to a conclusion that an attempt was made to outrage her modesty, unless they were satisfied that this was done with her consent.

The Jury, after retiring for about a few minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty on all the counts.

His Lordship said the offence of which the prisoner stood convicted was under the Code punishable as in the old law, with transportation or penal servitude for life, but he, however, would not award punishment to the full extent. He sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for ten years.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. THOMAS WOOD,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. W. Brown; M. Young; W. Mayhew; W. Bullock; J. B. Humboldt; G. Bease; J. H. Blakeman; D. DeGa; Manockjee Framjee; Sadanund Bolanath; and Mahomed Ali Chorgay.

CHEATING.—Shureef Ally Caderbhoy, No. 20 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for cheating.

Mooljee Damjee deposed, that he was a mehta in the employ of Mooljee Purshotum, and resided near the Bazar Gate. His master keeps a shop of iron at Bhow's Wharf. On the 19th January last, prisoner called at the shop and asked to purchase some iron. The iron was weighed and sold to prisoner on his credit, but he afterwards mentioned Chandabhoy's name.

His Lordship.—Was the iron sold to prisoner on his own account?

Witness.—Yes.

His Lordship.—The charge then cannot be sustained, and prisoner must be acquitted.

Prisoner was accordingly discharged.

THEFT.—Mudderbuckus Vullee Mahomed, No. 37 of the calendar, was charged with theft. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

It appeared that about ten o'clock in the morning of the 19th February last, the prosecutor Pallonjee Pestonjee, who is proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, gave to his peon seven cheques drawn upon different Banks of the aggregate amount of Rs. 735 for being cashed. The peon went into the Fort and cashed the cheques, and at about two o'clock was returning with the money to the Hotel, when he met with a dust storm outside the Bazar Gate. He stopped on the road for a few minutes rubbing his eyes, and while doing so, he knocked against the prisoner and received a push. After he had proceeded a short distance he felt his pocket and found the money, which consisted of currency notes and Rs. 16 in cash missing. He then reported the loss to the police. The evidence of a Borah was that about this time he had met the prisoner in the Esplanade road and demanded from him a rupee which the prisoner owed him. Prisoner immediately paid the rupee which he took out of a bundle containing currency notes and rupees. Witness was surprised at the prisoner, who was merely a hackery buggy driver, possessing so much money, and he accordingly followed him to the Hay market where he saw the prisoner hand the money to one Yoosuf, a dealer in firewood. Yoosuf stated that the prisoner gave him currency notes to the amount of Rs. 700 for safe custody, and that he delivered them to the police when they called for them. The numbers of five of the notes produced to the police corresponded with those paid by the Oriental Bank where three of the cheques were cashed.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Abdool Curreem, and Shahboodin Dawood, No. 24 of the calendar, were indicted for theft in a building used as a dwelling house. Prisoners severally pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor Goolam Alla Noor keeps a sherbet shop in Memonwadda street. The shop is situated on the ground-floor and prosecutor lived in the first floor, and prisoner Abdoola on the second floor of the same house. In the afternoon of the 5th February last, prosecutor left home to go to the races at Byculla, leaving his room in charge of his sister-in-law. The sister-in-law, it appeared, also when out shortly afterwards, after having put a padlock upon the door of the room. On his return home in the evening, prosecutor found the padlock was not upon the door, and the room had been broken open. On a search being made he missed a quantity of jewellery from the box where they were kept. Information was given to the police, prisoner Abdoola being suspected his room was searched on the third day, and several fragments of broken jewellery were found there, some of which prosecutor claimed as his property. In consequence of information given by Abdoola, the house of the prisoner Shahboodin was also searched and the latter arrested. A 48 tola gold up in a red rag which prosecutor recognised as his property. It appeared also that the prisoner Shahboodin had taken ornaments to two or three goldsmiths for having them converted into different patterns. The fragments, however, were produced before the Court, but prosecutor was unable to identify them to the satisfaction of the Court, as the greater portion of the ornaments he had lost. The only evidence of identification was that regarding the rag in which the money was tied up.

The first prisoner, in his defence, denied the charge; while the second prisoner alleged that the ornaments were sent to him by the prosecutor, and that they were brought by the first prisoner.

The Jury, after summing up the evidence to the Jury, said the evidence against Abdoola amounted to little or nothing, and there was, therefore, no case against him; whereas against Shahboodin the evidence was very weak, the only identification being of that piece of rag. As regards the statement made by one prisoner against the other, His Lordship told the Jury to discard it from their consideration.

Prosecutor was then recalled by the Jury and he pointed out a silver hook among the fragments, which he swore formed portion of a missing head ornament.

The Jury, after retiring for about twenty minutes returned with a verdict of acquittal for the first prisoner, and a verdict of guilty against the second prisoner on the second count of receiving stolen property.

The first prisoner was accordingly discharged, and the second prisoner was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

The Court then adjourned at 5-25 P.M.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—MONDAY, MARCH 23.

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ.)

Nursoo Shabnaque, vs. Bhicoo and Soondra.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of seventy-five rupees money lent, together with thirty-eight rupees, four annas, interest at three per cent per month, making in all a total of one hundred and thirteen rupees four annas.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Khundarao for the defendants.

Mr. Cooper stated the case. The plaintiff he said had advanced to the defendants, who were two courtezans, the sum of seventy-five rupees, in order to enable them to effect a compromise with their creditors, some of whom had already obtained attachments against the defendants. The plaintiff was requested to offer a dividend of twenty-five per cent, but as the creditors would not accept this, fifty per cent was then tendered, at the request of the defendants, the plaintiff then borrowed seventy-five rupees, of one Tuna Heera, a Marwarree, and handed it over to the defendants, who returned it to the plaintiff to pay the creditors. They then absconded until the compromise was effected.

The plaintiff in cross-examination stated that two witnesses were present at the time the money was paid to the defendants, viz. Narayen Govind and Sadasew Wamon. Both these witnesses saw him pay the money, into Bhicoo's hand, and these same witnesses were present when the money was borrowed on the 29th July. Sadasew and Narayen, the witness said, were at the Marwarree's shop when the money was borrowed, and after which, he went immediately to the defendants, and gave it to them. The plaintiff had promised they would return the loan.

Narayen Govind said he knew the parties who were defendants in this action to whom he went to settle his account. The plaintiff lent about Rs. 75 and settled the debts. The defendants were not in Bombay when the accounts were settled. This witness saw the Marwarree pay the money, which the plaintiff had set apart for the payment of the defendants' debts.

Roychund Udachund, another witness, went with the plaintiff when he borrowed the money, but did not know what the amount was. The plaintiff took him with him. The Marwarree lent the money but he did not know what amount he borrowed. The defendants only said they were going to borrow and the witness did not know whether they borrowed money or not.

Sivram Trimbuck said he went with the plaintiff several times demanding payment of the sum of rupees seventy-five, which the plaintiff had borrowed for their use. They said they could not pay him then, but would do so when they were able. This witness, a Railway clerk, said he was a friend of the plaintiff, and was the cause of his visiting the house of a courtezan at night time, in order to serve his friend.

Several witnesses to substantiate the plaintiff's cause were heard, amongst whom one Jeta Munoo, a creditor of the defendant's, at the time that execution was out against them deposed that he was one of those who had brought an action against them, and that the plaintiff was concerned in settling their claims. Witness had been paid by the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 72, in consideration of a note for Rs. 125, which he held of the defendants.

Another creditor of the defendants, a Marwarree, was present when the affairs were settled. The plaintiff had settled the witness' claim. Three persons were then present.

Tunna Heera, a Marwarree stated, that he lent the plaintiff the Rs. 75 to pay the debts. No one was with the plaintiff when the money was lent. Witness did not see Govind and will swear he was not there at the time and that no one else was.

Mr. Khundarao was heard for the defendants and commented upon several discrepancies which occurred in the evidence of the witnesses of the plaintiff.

The defendants were then examined, and their evidence went to show that they had not received the money from the plaintiff, who had merely acted for them, in effecting a compromise and paying the money entrusted to him for that purpose.

Mr. Khundarao elicited from the first defendant that her daughter had received sums of five, ten and fifteen rupees from the plaintiff, who was a *friend* of hers, but this the daughter herself contradicted as far as money receipts went.

His Honour summed up at some length. There was not, he said, a tittle of evidence to show that the plaintiff had lent the money. The two material witnesses for the plaintiff who had to prove the plaintiff's case, had failed in so doing. The manner in which the money was said to be applied was contradicted by both witnesses. It was said that admissions had been made by the first defendant that she did owe certain sums to the plaintiff, but by English law it was necessary to shew more than admissions of indebtedness, a specific value must be named as due. The story of the plaintiff was, in fact, totally unsupported by his own witnesses, and as the debt was repudiated by the defendant, he should give a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Khundarao applied for costs.

His Honor.—Yes, I think I must certify for costs also.

P O O N A.

MR. MOROBA CANOBA, the Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, *vs.* Purrushram Succaram, and Keshew Carcoon.—Mr. Gray, our worthy Magistrate, as previously announced by us, was appointed to enquire into the charge brought against both of these individdals by the Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes. On Thursday last, Mr. Gray informed Mr. Moroba Canoba that he had examined all the papers that had been laid before him by that gentleman, and he finds no legal proof against either of the individuals, and consequently he cannot try them. We do not understand why under these circumstances, Mr. Moroba Canoba should interfere in such matters when he has no legs to stand on, thus giving trouble to the higher authorities. Previous to preferring charges against these individuals he should have been in possession of legal proofs. We hear that he has likewise threatened the city municipality to take them before government, but we have never heard of the Moroba Canoba's carriage horse running away on the road, or the spring of his carriage being broken on account of bad roads. Had this been the case, we would advise him to bring an action for damages before the mofussil court for any loss he might have sustained. —*Observer, March* 21.

B E N G A L.

OUR latest advices from Nepaul inform us that a Cabul merchant just arrived there, has reported to the Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor that he saw the rebel leader, Feroze Shah, at Herat, and he further states he was the bearer of several letters to the family of Nana and Bala Rao, which he had lost on the way down.—*Englishman, March* 12.

Is it possible that some just recognition of the claims of the Uncovenanted Service can be specified by the supreme government, we perceive, have at length been the heads of administration to specify the different classes of Uncovenanted servants they would wish to bring under the operation of the pension rules, and a list of Uncovenanted servants drawing upwards of Rs. 10 per mensem who are not now entitled to pensions. We are not among those who despise the day of small things in the way of justice on a large and deserving class. If government, for once having begun at the bottom, will go on reforming and righting upwards, the country will be benefitted by the improved condition of a service which does so large a proportion of the governmental work.—*Id.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. W. HAMILTON, Commissioner of Delhi, and belonging to the Bengal Staff Corps, has memorialised the Government regarding a regulation of the Corps passed by Sir Charles Wood subsequent to the memorialists entering it, and which is, as he truly asserts, very prejudicial to his interests. He says, on the amalgamation of the British and Indian armies, the Staff Corps was formed, one of the fundamental regulations of the Corps was that, as regards officers reckonings, a certain number of Colonels should come into receipt of them by their seniority on the list, and in regular rotation, as their turn should arrive. On this condition the memorialists entered the Staff Corps; but subsequently, Sir Charles Wood sent out an order to this country annulling the abovementioned regulation, and ruling that, in future, officers in the Staff Corps should not receive their off-reckonings by the above system of gradation, but that a certain proportion of them should become entitled to their offreckonings after they should have served twelve years from the date of their Lieutenant-Colonel's Commissions. It is of the operation of this latter order, in a manner strongly adverse to his interests, that Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton complains; and with the strongest grounds of justice on his side. The rules and regulations of the Staff Corps were, at the time of its formation, a compact between the Government and all officers entering the Corps, and it is unfair of the Government to introduce into the regulations of the Corps important rules annulling former ones, and affecting injuriously the interests of officers in a retrospective manner. Of course it will not do to have one set of regulations for a certain number of officers who entered the Corps previous to a certain date, and another set for those who joined it subsequently; but all this should have been thought of before, and as what is just and fair in civil law is also just and fair in military law, so the compact in this case should, as between the government and its officers, stand on its original conditions. If this should not be the case, then we suppose that the Government will offer Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton the option of retiring from the Staff Corps, and getting his off-reckonings as soon as he can, and if; but this mode of dealing with the case would be both clumsy and arbitrary, and would in no way settle the question of right or wrong, justice or injustice. It is, however, the style of solution which has been applied, by the more powerful party, to many difficulties and differences which have arisen within the last few years.—*Id.*

S I N G A P O R E.

THE intelligence of the fresh out-break in Cochin-China must have produced a very disagreeable sensation in France, coming so soon after the Emperor's speech at the opening of the legislative session, in which he stated that two new provinces had been secured, a vast territory had been thrown open in the Far East "and what was better than conquest, they have acquired claims to the sympathy of the people without losing the confidence of the Governments." In the "Yellow Book" containing the statements of the different Ministerial Departments, which had been laid before the Chambers, it is said in reference to Cochin-China: "At the present day organisation is going on in place of war. To facilitate the re-establishment of peace and order, the Ministers of the Emperor of Annam who signed the treaty of Saigon have been placed at the head of the administration of the provinces that border on our territory; hitherto we have only had reason for satisfaction at their conduct towards us; but we must not dissemble the circumstance that our conquest and our pacification are of too recent date to allow us to consider our dominion as definitively accepted by the former possessors of those rich countries." The report goes on to mention that since the treaty of peace Admiral Bonard had been actively engaged in the organisation of the country. He had explored the river Cambodia which rises in Thibet and has its mouth under the walls of Mitho, and had penetrated as far as the great lake with the first steamer that ever hoisted a European flag in these waters. Important works had already been executed. "The light-house of Cape St. Jaques, first lighted up on the 15th August, throws its rays on the banks of the river Saigon, and looks like a brilliant sign of a definitive possession of the country on the part of France. A telegraph wire unites Saigon with the principal points that we occupy; the material destined to complete the net-work will be located in a few months; houses are rising on the quays of the city; routes of communication are being everywhere completed; natives come in numbers to apply for work; timber has already been cut in forests which promise the best sorts of wood for our navy; the cultivation of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, and silk is being re-established. The service of the Indo-Chinese packets, recently opened, has just given a new impulse to Saigon, where counting-houses are being erected; a floating dock will soon furnish us with the means of all indispensable repairs; finally, notwithstanding the short time that has elapsed since peace was signed, the hopes entertained by the Government of the Emperor in deciding to maintain a settlement in those countries are already beginning to be realised."

This is a brilliant prospect and it is a pity that it should have been so soon overcast. We have no doubt that the French arms will put down the new revolt, but we doubt much whether the anticipations of the French Government as to the great advantages to be derived by the commerce of France from the acquisition of the new colony will soon be fulfilled. The French, unfortunately for themselves, are not good colonizers, and they have been very unlucky in the means by which they have hitherto worked in Cochin-China. Condemned regiments are not the best to operate with in a country which it is wished to turn into a colony, nor is their continued presence calculated to conciliate the population.—*Free Press, March* 5.

AUSTRALIA.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

AMONG the mining incidents of the month we have to note the finding of a nugget weighing twenty-seven and a half pounds, at Dunolly; another in the same locality eighty-six ozs., and a whole shoal of smaller ones of 13 ozs. and under. All these nuggets were found in very shallow ground, the 86 oz. one only four feet from the surface, and all in ground previously reputed to be poor. A small rush set in to the locality, and a new lead or else a branch to the old lead was struck; coarse gold was found in close vicinity to the old workings, and several small nuggets. A majority of the claims bottomed prove payable, the sinking only a few feet. The reefs in the neighbourhood are mostly yielding well, one lot of seven tons from a claim on Calder's Reef produced 38 ozs. 6 dwt. Talbot has contributed its quota of nuggets during the month, one of twenty-seven ounces was obtained by a party of Frenchmen, another party at the same place finding three within a few days, which weighed respectively three ounces, twelve ounces, and fifteen ounces. Yet another party at the same place have been lucky in coming upon washdirt which yields three ounces to the load. The news from the scattered Pyrenees diggings though also telling of good strokes of undoubted success, does not record the finding of any nuggets beyond a few ounces in weight. Rain, which was wanted at all the diggings to supply water for gold-washing, was especially needed on the Pyrenees, and the want has during the month been abundantly supplied, and work goes merrily on. The last rush was to new ground on the other side of the range from Landsborough, and about three miles off near the Ararat road. The sinking is upwards of forty feet, and the prospectors are getting coarse gold in payable quantities. Water is plentiful, and from the appearance of the gold and the nature of the country, it is believed that quite a new lead has been struck. The miners at the Malakoff are getting about an ounce to the load on the average, but the work in some of the claims is very hard, as a thick layer of cement has to be gone through. The claims on the Landsborough lead are being fast worked out, and until the new rush set in, the miners were leaving the district, but the exodus is now stayed. There was a report of a rush to Lamplough, in consequence of a shaft being bottomed on dirt yielding four ounces to the load; but it turned out that the shaft was in a small block remaining in the midst of the old workings there, and that there was no room for a rush.

At Smythesdale, Browns, Lintons, and Carnghaun, Lucky Woman's, Happy Valley, and the other places which contribute to the Smythesdale contingent, the escort returns speak for the continued success of mining enterprise. A new company, the Band of Hope, has sunk sufficient quartz company on a large scale has begun to get machinery and general plant into gear, and in a month or six weeks hence will be most likely ready for work. At Scarsdale there has been a small strike among the miners, as the wages in the claims on Bunny's mine refused to work for £2 5s. per week. The dispute was soon over, as the employers agreed to pay the old wages of £2 10s. per week, and as the necessaries and luxuries of life are generally speaking as cheaply obtainable there as in the city, and as a lower rate than in any part of the United Kingdom, £2 10s. per week for eight hours' labour per diem cannot be called low wages. It is gratifying to be assured also that the Scarsdale mining company are well able to afford that rate.

On Ballarat, mining is conducted so systematically, that there are few salient points to notice. The yield of gold is very steady, and it is noteworthy that in companies, both quartz and alluvial, success is not at all measured by the number of pounds in a load of earth. Companies getting only 3 dwts. of gold to the ton of quartz pay dividends quite as large as where the rate of yield is double or treble that quantity. Where the quartz is rich the reefs are not so thick as when the stone is poorer, and station and station shall disappear for ever from the streets of London. If only this result is brought about, the promoters of the two schemes may be considered in the light of public benefactors, and from this point of view alone we are inclined to wish success to the operations of the Pneumatic Despatch Company. The engineers of the undertaking are Mr. Rammel and Mr. Latimer Clark.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER FROM GIBRALTAR.

THE following details of the escape of the Confederate steamer Sumter from Gibraltar are from the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 7th inst.:—"When the Sumter was sold by auction some time ago, it was understood that the government of the United States would not recognise the sale. Parties who had been previously in treaty for the steamer withdrew their offer on being made acquainted with this fact, and she was knocked down at the auction to a gentleman sent from England to purchase her. This person was the envoy of a Liverpool firm, who were the financial agents of the Confederate government; and the Federal government coming to the very natural conclusion that the Sumter had been purchased either on account of the Confederate government, or as a private speculation, for the purpose of being freighted with a cargo to run the blockade, instructed the commanders of their cruizers to keep the most vigilant watch upon the Sumter, and seize her should she put to sea. Her escape last night adds one more to the proofs that the American contest has already furnished, that it is impossible for any single steamer to prevent another leaving a port, and that the latter is only patiently to wait that concurrence of favouring circumstances which ensures her eluding the vigilance of her enemy. The United States gunboat Chippewa has for the last month or two been as watchful as a lynx, cruizing at the entrance of the bay, and never losing sight of the Sumter. The consequence was that the latter dared not make the attempt to put to sea during the long moonless nights of the month. But a conjuncture of circumstances that promised success to the attempt occurred yesterday, and the Sumter took advantage of the opportunity. A hard south-east gale compelled the Chippewa to leave the dangerous anchorage at Algesiras, where a heavy surf rolls on a dead lee shore, and to take refuge in Orange-grove Creek at the head of the bay. Instead of the Sumter's leaving their anchorage abreast in a race for the Straits, this move gave the Sumter a couple of miles start, her anchorage being so much nearer to the entrance of the bay. The easterly gale favoured the Sumter in other ways; she is light, and goes well under canvas, but cannot trust her machinery, and with the aid of the gale astern would probably have forereached upon the Chippewa. Her departure had been discovered and she had been chased. But the strength of the gale, the thickness of the atmosphere, and the darkness of the night, made it next to impossible that her movements should be seen; and moreover,

promotion followed in his regiment, and that he was resolved we should remain on the old footing, and neither be the better nor the worse of amalgamation. Had Sir Charles honestly acted on this profession I should not now have to trouble you; but unhappily his solicitude to maintain the old state of things is confined to its disadvantages. Even on his own ground, however, I join issue with him, and maintain that we are materially injured by the change in the position of the men whose names are retained in the cadres for the avowed purpose of obstructing promotion. While on the staff previously, those officers were yet intimately connected with their regiments. They were always liable to be sent back to regimental duty, and, under certain circumstances, must in ordinary course go back. They were therefore always ready to join in buying steps, and often induced to sell out from the mere fact of being obliged to resign their appointments. These men are now simply made the means of depriving us of the only compensation we could drive for the gross wrong done us. Their good fortune is beyond question, but in this matter they have really no interest whatever.

We have been told we should not complain, because when line regiments are reduced the officers are put on half-pay. Every officer knows this before he enters the service, and therefore cannot, and does not, complain. But to establish an analogy with our case we must suppose government to substitute for the British army black troops from India. In that case it would be admitted that as the services were dispensed with not because none were required, but because those of another class of men were substituted, therefore the British officer should be protected against any loss whatever.

But I rest my case on the faith plighted by the British parliament. If words have any meaning, those words, if acted upon, either in the letter or the spirit, are amply sufficient to protect us, as they declare and preserve to us "the advantage as to pay, pensions, allowances, privileges, promotion, and otherwise." I care not for what Sir Charles declares would be the cost and inconvenience of fulfilling a solemn pledge given. The infamy of the repudiation he suggests would cost this country far more. We do not ask him to create an army merely to let us play at soldiers, and receive the emoluments ordinarily attached thereto. There is another alternative besides this absurd one—it would, I should have thought, have occurred to any honest and sensible man; either to employ us, and pay us, as was promised. *i. e.*, in as advantageous a way for us as before, or to give us a sufficient inducement to retire from a field where, the truth really is, we are not wanted.

I could have pointed out many other points in which we have been deceived and wronged, but I am really ashamed to ask for more of your valuable space.—I am, &c.,

A BENGAL OFFICER.

Feb. 13.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

(From the Times, Feb. 10.)

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ATHENS, JAN. 31.

On Tuesday last Mr. Elliot received a telegram stating that Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg was ready to accept the Crown of Greece if it were offered to him; that he was warmly supported both by France and England; that he would retain his paternal dominions; and that, having no children, he reserved to himself the right of proposing at once to the Greek nation a successor who was ready to adopt the orthodox religion.

Good news from Europe has been scarce of late, but the scarcity has been made up for by this last intelligence. Since it arrived we have received the mails, which bring us more or less reliable details and ornamentations, and the impression produced by the news may be judged of from the eagerness with which these details have been seized upon and discussed. Among these are some further conditions which Duke Ernest is said to have laid down; these are, an accession of territory towards Epirus and Thessaly, through the mediation of England and France, and a loan of 800,000*l.*

Even after reducing these two last conditions to their true value, as a disposition on the part of the Western powers to see what can be done both with respect to regulation of the frontier line towards Turkey, and to a future loan, which is indispensable to Greece, enough remains to satisfy all but the most unreasonable, for the support of Duke Ernest by France and England presents chances of a speedy solution of difficulties.

And this is more than could be hoped for. In spite of all that has been said, written, and done, the name of Prince Alfred has not been eradicated from the minds of the people. Under all circumstances, it would have been difficult to allay so general and spontaneous a feeling, and to direct minds into another channel; and it was much more so in this case, where there were so few other channels open. All those who were in any way connected with the three great powers were excluded by the protocol. The choice of an Italian Prince would have offered almost equal difficulties on the part of those great powers. The very name of Austria is hated; the doubtful Constitutionism of Prussia has little calculated to attract eyes in that direction; so nothing remained but to study the *Almanach de Gotha* and find out the least objectionable in the numerous list of little German Princes, or else, as a *coup de desespoir*, to inquire whether any of the numerous sons of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid was disposed to be baptized and to undertake to annex Turkey to Greece.

There was the additional difficulty of finding upon one who, if not supported by the three great Powers, would at least not be objected to by them; and, in spite of all the grand ideas of popular sovereignty which are now the fashion, this was a very serious consideration. There was, indeed, the example of Italy, which did a good many things in the very teeth of divers great Powers; but the Italians are a nation of 22 millions, and the Greek race all over the world numbers little more than one-tenth of that number. And then Italian national unity was a great idea which carried away every one, but how could the Greeks be expected to get up enthusiasm, or even a unanimity, for any one of those whom it was still left open to them to choose? With such difficulties before them no one can blame the Greeks, or call them unreasonable, if they are thankful to the choice of their heats, and will not give it up until those who oppose the choice can agree upon some one who might be acceptable to them. They say, "We have made our choice, and we have no other. It is for the Powers who prevent us from having him we want to find a solution; on them be the responsibility. What is the use of our choosing again but to risk another refusal? So let the Powers come to an understanding and make a proposal, and we will see whether it suits us." Such has been the language all along of everybody, and no one has even troubled himself about another choice.

In the meantime the people at large are still waiting for the arrival of Prince Alfred. Were it not for the unanimous accounts which come in from all the provinces, it would be almost incredible to what extent his name has become engraven on the minds of the masses. Only the other day Mr. Scarlett made a trip along the coast in Her Majesty's ship Queen, and stopped for a couple of days in the secluded little Bay of Kranidi, to the south-east of Nauplia. It is as wild and little visited a spot as any in Greece, with only a couple of small villages on the hills. In the afternoon the party took a walk on shore, along the narrow path which leads up the hills, when they were met by a peasant driving half-a-dozen donkeys before him. Hearing one of the ladies speak Greek, he immediately inquired when Alfred was coming, and would listen to no reasoning, insisting that Greece cannot get on without him. Wherever the party went it was the same—at Poros, Nauplia, Argos, everywhere addresses and demonstrations. In vain were all devices resorted to avoid them, the whole population had conspired to make their wishes manifest. Whenever a stranger makes his appearance he must submit to be questioned and harangued on the subject. The nationality of the stranger matters little, and only ten days ago I heard a most amusing account of Alfred manifestations made for the benefit of a French gentleman and lady who were making a tour in the Peloponesus.

The only awkward thing is the hard-sounding foreign name of Alfred. Even by affixing the endearing diminutive and making "Alfredalis" of it cannot be naturalized, so the simple-minded people have taken to calling him "the Son of the Widow."

Such being still the feeling of the masses, it was not surprising that the first quality which seized hold of their imaginations when Duke Ernest was announced was his relationship to Prince Alfred. He is "the uncle of his nephew." "Ernest" is even more difficult for a Greek tongue than "Alfred," so the candidate goes among the people under the name of "the uncle." Whether the qualification of being "the uncle" was taken into consideration by diplomacy or not I don't know, but it certainly is the one which is most calculated to recommend Duke Ernest to the masses of the people. As it is also known that he wishes to propose a nephew as his successor, the transition from illusion to reality becomes so much the more easy.

To those who think as well as feel, his greatest recommendation is that he comes strongly supported by France and England. Prince Alfred promised such real and fancied advantages that every one would have braved any displeasure on the part of Russia and France, but no one dreamt of doing so for any one else who could have been named. The warm support promised by England and France to the Sovereign proposed is a guarantee that the Western Powers again work together in the Eastern question; and this is of no small value for a people who so eagerly look forward in that direction.

Since he has been proposed, every one inquires eagerly about the Duke's personal qualities; and these can only strengthen the disposition which exists to look favourably on the new candidate. The man who alone among all Continental Sovereigns was not frightened by the events of 1848-49, and who alone resisted the general reaction in 1850, which was so fatal to Constitutionalism—he who has warmly espoused the cause of German nationality, and has steadfastly adhered to the promises he had made to his people,—is the very man wanted for a people which has just rid itself of an unconstitutional King, and which cherishes likewise a great national idea.

While thus the cause of Duke Ernest makes rapid progress in all directions, the National Assembly has taken measures to bring forward once more before the world the wishes of the Greek nation. It could not do otherwise. Above 200,000 votes have been given by Greeks from all parts of the world, and the Assembly has to count and record those votes. A special paragraph in the rules relating to this process was brought forward yesterday for discussion, and a commission of 20 members drawn by lot has been intrusted with the work. The reading of the paragraph led to a great manifestation in the Assembly. M. Tricoupi got up and spoke on the subject of this unanimous wish of the Greek people. He is one of the most eloquent men in the Assembly, and was first brought to notice by an eloquent speech on Lord Byron. The subject, as well as the disposition of the Assembly and the audience, was well calculated to stir up that eloquence, which, although displayed at a late hour, carried every one away.

The early part of the sitting was taken up by the election of the two remaining Vice-Presidents and of the four Secretaries, which ended in the complete triumph of the Plain over the Mountain. Not one of the Vice-Presidents or Secretaries of this latter was elected. This result was due to a combination of all the Ministerial fractions, that of the President included.

It looks as if the new candidate, by offering the prospect of a speedy settlement, had acted as a sedative on the party passions which had been stirred up in the Provisional Government itself.

LIFE OF SIR JAMES GRAHAM.*

(From the Times, Feb. 4.)

It is no easy task to review half the life of any man; it is a very difficult one to review half the life of Sir James Graham. We are told by the ancients to call no man happy until he is dead, and in Sir James Graham there was always such a contrast between his power and his performance that one is at a loss to speak of him without seeing the map of his career from first to last. Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh has produced a volume in which he has given a fair idea of Sir James Graham's history to the period of his rupture with the Whigs in 1834. It is well written, and presents an interesting picture of the struggles, the failures, and the long-delayed successes of a rising politician. But Sir James Graham seems never in his life to have had a success which could be described as perfect. In his hour of greatest triumph he made the greatest enemies; and again and again, when the game was in his hands, he seemed unfit to take advantage of it. His life was not so much a victory as a drawn battle. One cannot say that his life was a failure, for he did much work, he exhibited no small power, and he attained great influence in the State. But what in a lesser man might be fairly termed success will not pass for such in the case of Sir James Graham. There is a curious indecision and want of cohesion about his career. He began as a Radical, and, as representing the Radicals, he got a high office in Lord Grey's Cabinet. He left that Cabinet and the Whig party because in Church matters neither was sufficiently Conservative. When he next entered upon office it was as a Conservative, and with his leader he was especially pledged to protect the agricultural interest in opposition to the Free-trade policy which he had affected in his youthful days. He left office and broke with his party because they continued to be Conservative and refused to make a radical change in their policy. He broke with them so completely that bitter enmity arose between him and them; and when they, too, were forced to acknowledge the expediency of Free Trade, he seemed to take a delight in humiliating them, and wished to make them eat their leek in the most public manner. After that, it is difficult not to believe that with the most ordinary management, the Peelites should have found themselves the leading statesmen in Parliament, and at the head of a large party. But they stood by themselves without leadership, or rather with bad leadership, and had to play a secondary part in politics. None of the Peelites, when their master was gone, had the qualities of a leader in him, unless it was Sidney Herbert—and he had not been weight enough to supersede the natural leader of the party in the House of Commons, Sir James Graham. It was wonderful to see in Sir James Graham a leader with influence so great and with tact so feeble. The defect was small—a screw loose a linchpin wanting—but whatever it was, it was fatal. In 1854, however, where the biography ends for the present, this fatality was not evident.

Sir James Graham separated from the Whigs in 1834 on a question relating to ecclesiastical property; and Mr. M'Cullagh brings out very clearly the influences which led him to take so conservative a view of Church politics. His mother, Lady Catherine Graham, was eminently a religious woman, and cultivated the society of the clergy. Among the most frequent visitors at his father's house were Archdeacon Paley, Dean Milner, and Dr. Vernon, better known as Vernon Harcourt, successively Bishop of Carlisle and Archbishop of York. Lady Catherine had most sympathy with Dean Milner, and held to the stricter rules of religious duty which prevailed among the party that arrogated to themselves the name of Evangelical. The good Dean set himself against many amusements which the world usually regards as harmless. The raccourse he denounced as the road to perdition, and the playhouse he abominated as the school of sin; dancing was a trap to evil, and whist was a dealing in folly. On the last Lady Catherine had strong views as to the inviolability of the Sabbath, and complained that it was broken more than was necessary by the statesmen with whom her son consorted. Paley took things more easily; he looked on cards and dice as the harmless occupation of a vacant hour; and, though he did not play on Sunday out of respect for the day, he thought that conversation was often not more edifying, nor always so inoffensive. Milner held religious duty weighed in the mind "by," and he was little disposed to sentiment of any kind, whether religious, poetical, or philosophical. When fishing one day, at Corby, Mr. Howard asked him if the quiet of the wooded glen through which the Eden flows was not propitious to philosophic musing. "Nay, nay," he replied "with rod in hand I think of nothing but the salmon." A still greater man at Netherby than either the Dean or the Archdeacon was Percy, the Bishop of Carlisle. He was the great clerical gun of the Graham family, and when the see of York fell vacant the greatest exertions were made by the family to secure his appointment. When news of his appointment reached Carlisle an old groom who had heard of it took horse and rode as for his life to Netherby to bring his master the tidings. He is described as bursting into the dining-room with the exclamation, "Sir James, Sir James, the Bishop has got the place!" Amid influences thus ecclesiastical the young statesman grew up, and it is not to be wondered at that he should be inclined to deal gently with Church property. When he left the Whig Cabinet on conscientious scruples as to the disposition of Church property it was the rejoicing of his mother's heart.

Of Sir James Graham as a young man we do not know much. Being a Westminster boy,—where, by the way, he was fag to the Duke of Richmond, and where he had Lord John Russell for a schoolfellow,—he had access to the debates in Parliament, and took a lively interest in them. Thus, although he was born in 1792, he had the privilege of hearing Pitt and Fox, Windham and Canning, Sheridan and Grattan. Before going to Westminster he attended a private school, kept by a clergyman named Fletcher; and this part of his career is chiefly worth mentioning for an anecdote that Mr. M'Cullagh tells. The wife of the teacher, it seems, had wounded the boys. To revenge their real or imaginary wrongs, the young heir of Netherby gave counsel to his fellows which seems to have the merit of originality. He advised his companions to sow Mrs. Fletcher's garden with thistles, and he himself undertook to execute the plot. It is not difficult to imagine a resemblance between this young rascal and the boy whom *Punch* afterwards depicted as delighting in the composition of dirt pies. As James Graham was always great in attack; if there was a damaging speech to be made, depend upon him to make it; he could lie in wait for his opportunity, and delighted to see his opponents destroyed when he least expected. The child was father of the man; and the fencing of the little boy in the garden of the old schoolmistress, the watching from the success of the exploit and the ... of the poor lady's ... her flowers ... quiet, innocent enjoyment ... may as she witnessed the state of ... beds, perhaps his tender sympathy in her misfortune, were but the shadows and rehearsals of much in his future career.

Young Graham was a tall, handsome boy, and very soon distanced in appearance, as in height, his father, who was known as the little Sir James. A friend once ventured to say to the little baronet, speaking of his son, "The lad is full of life, good looks, and talent; and as for height, he would put you in his pocket." "You are quite mistaken, my dear Sir," was the reply, "for I can assure you he is never out of mine." The young man was particularly fond of showing off his personal attractions by all the arts of the tailor, and, when he was in Italy, Mr. M'Cullagh says that his taste for dress "made him dwell with curiosity and pleasure on the picturesque costumes around him. In the gaiety of youthful companionship, he sometimes indulged in the pardonable foppery of trying how some of the Southern garbs became him." He would enter the opera at Genoa in a Greek costume, and be the observed of all observers. In this way he brought home with him a curious wardrobe, chiefly of Sicilian manufacture; and his intimates used to say, when he appeared in a waistcoat of a colour and pattern they had not seen before, that his valet "had been to the Palermo box."

It is often forgotten that Sir James Graham began his public career as a diplomatist. This was in Palermo, when he was barely of age, he acted as private secretary to Lord Montgomery. In consequence of the illness of Lord Montgomery, the entire management of the negotiations which led to the seduction of Murat from his allegiance to Napoleon devolved on young Graham. It was certainly an odd coincidence that he who was revived in after life, first for leaving the Whigs in the lurch and then for leaving the Tories in the same predicament, should earn his first distinction in the effectual seduction of Prince Murat from the cause of his Imperial brother-in-law. He did not follow out the diplomatic career, and his connexion with foreign politics has been forgotten in his devotion to home affairs. He entered Parliament in the year 1818 as member for Hull, a distinction which, in those unreformed days, cost him many thousands of pounds. It cost him all the more, inasmuch as, being a hot Radical, in this the opposite of his father, he was on what then appeared to be the losing side. It was long, too, before he earned distinction in Parliament, and the account of his unsuccessful speeches and weary struggle before he could hit upon the right tone is well told by Mr. M'Cullagh. He began in a highly florid style, and with a somewhat finical intonation; so that Burdett's description of him as "emphatically a dandy" was not far from the truth. He early acquired the habit when speaking in public of placing one hand behind his back, and limiting his action to an occasional wave or slight uplifting of the other. In his later day this mode of address was sufficiently impressive; but in the young member, rising from a back bench behind Mr. Hume, with a well-dressed head of glossy black hair, a very high shirt-collar, a very close-fitting blue coat, and a very striking waistcoat, it rather served, says Mr. M'Cullagh, to heighten the impression of foppery, which the House of Commons never likes, and to provoke the sneer from antagonists that he would be worth more to his friends when he took less account of himself. He was not unaware of his own deficiency, and sometimes fancied that he would never attain the mastery which he so ardently coveted. Sir Francis Baring reports that he once said, —"I have tried it every way, extempore, from notes, and committing all to memory, and I can't do it. I know why it is, but I'm afraid I shall never succeed."

Gradually, however, he made an impression, and part of that impression was due, not only to his voice, but to his pen. He was the author of a pamphlet on *Corn and Currency*, in which he advocated the doctrines of Free Trade with not a little force. The pamplet made a noise at the time, brought him into note, and is interesting when taken in connexion with his subsequent conduct in relation to the Corn Laws. But at this period of his career it is chiefly to be regarded as an indication of his arithmetical faculty, in the exercise of which his earliest successes were attained. It was in the manipulation of numerals that his success as a Cabinet Minister in the first half of his career was marked. His apprenticeship to the arts of administration was wholly private. He lost his seat in Parliament on one occasion, was unable to afford an expensive contest similar to that which he had dared at Hull, and retired to Netherby to manage his father's estates, which were heavily mortgaged, and hampered with a bad system of accounts. He dismissed the steward, took the management into his own hands, and became a practical farmer. It was no small undertaking, for the Netherby estates counted many thousands of acres; the tenants were about 200, the rent was about 25*s.* an acre, and out of this rent Mr. Graham had to provide 8,000*l.* a year for his father and to meet the charges on a mortgage of 120,000*l.* before he could touch a penny for himself. He did his work, however, thoroughly, drained the land, raised the rents, and put everything straight. It was in the midst of the investigations which his labours as a practical farmer entailed that he was led to consider the question of the Corn Laws and the currency. His pamphlet on that subject gave him a name, and, together with his oratorical faculty, procured for him a place in Lord Grey's Cabinet. He took the Admiralty, and set it in order. We fancy that in our days the Admiralty accounts are mysterious enough; but in those days of tallies and book-keeping by single entry the confusion was a thousand times worse. The outgoing Minister, Lord Melville, had commenced a reform of accounts, and frankly described to Sir James Graham all the improvements which he intended to suggest. On these suggestions Sir James acted, and, at the same time bringing his own clear mind to bear on the difficulties of the department, he soon established a system of comparative excellence.

He had scarcely accomplished his work when he saw the propriety of leaving the Whigs, and at this stage of his history the first volume of the present biography comes to an end. It is the turning-point of his life; the most interesting part of his career is yet in store, and when we come to this abrupt close it is with somewhat of the feeling of a novel-reader who is obliged to lay down the volume in the midst of the most critical chapter, when the hero has done a desperate deed, and his admirers are dying to know the result.

* *The Life and Times of the Right Hon. Sir James K. G. Graham, Bart. M.P., G.C.B.* By Torrens M'Cullagh. Vol. I. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, next, the 26th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Auction, on the Premises, by order of Benabaee, widow of the late Ramjee Mowjee Patell, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the late Suckaram Zindoo, the Mortgager.

All that piece or parcel of the Fazandaree Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenements, or Dwelling House, built and erected thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Byculla Pakharey Road, containing by admeasurement thirty feet in breadth, and forty feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East, South, and West, by the public roads, and on or towards the North by the house of Pauschund Jetha, the said House standing on the Fazandaree Ground belonging to Gopall Tookajee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the old No. 2, and under the present No. 51, together with all and singular Houses, Out-houses, &c., situate thereon.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, LAMPS, &c.

At "Lockesley Hall," Byculla, opposite to the Club House.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 24th inst., TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 25th and THURSDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by F. Rowland, Esq., to submit to Public Auction, at "Lockesley Hall," Byculla, opposite the Club House, a very valuable assortment of superior English Mahogany and Walnutwood Household Furniture, Lamps, &c. &c., comprising Elegant English Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture, consisting of several Drawing Room Suites, Silk and Damask Sofas, Couches, Settees, with rich Damask, Horse Hair, Cloth, and Morocco Leather Lining and Springs, Easy, Office, Devotional, Drawing Room, Hall, Folding, and Light Bedroom Chairs, Chiffoniers with White Marble Slabs and Glass Mirror fronts and backs; a splendid Office Writing Table, Tea and Music do., two first-rate sets of Telescopes Dining Tables for 14 persons with Chairs to correspond, a magnificent large Solid Mahogany Sideboard, and a Hall Stick Table to match with White Marble and Glass Mirrors, a very costly and most exquisitely Carved Warrington State Bed, a matchless specimen of Wood Carving, a very handsome large Library Book Case with Glass Doors, a Rosewood do. with Gilt Figures, several first-rate Almiras, and Wardrobes with Mirrors, Doors in the Centre and Compartment for Bonnets, and Hanging Dresses, a pair of Oak Pier Tables each supported on 3 Gothic Pillars, a 80 Gotis Table Top, Corner Wash-stands with Grays and Glass Mirror backs, a consignment of Tucker's Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, and Chandeliers of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12 and 18 Lights, Pairs of Bronze and Gilt 6 light Chandeliers, Gilt Door Way Pairs, Globe and Hall Lamps, Bronze and Plated Wallshades and Argand Lamps, a few Pairs of Best British Plate Glass Oval and Oblong Mirrors, Pier and Looking Glasses in handsome ornamented Carved Gilt Frames, a pair of Solid Bronze Statues "Vulcan" and "Juno," a pair of Bronze do., American Indian and Court's Fool, Pair of ditto with Gas and Solar Lamps, a select assortment of 2 dozen of first-rate (some of extra large size) Musical Boxes, playing 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 tunes with Drums, Triangles, Cassinettes, Flutinas, &c., a very rare and choice assortment of Dresden Vases and Porcelain and Alabaster Figures, Vases and other Table Ornaments with Glass Domes and Stands, very elegant Velvet Pile Carpets, several rolls of Brussel, Kidderminster and Stop Carpets, English Floor Matting, Cot Stools, and Hassock's, two first-rate New Double-barrelled Guns in case by "Moore" and "Wilkinson," six Patent Spring Rocking Horses, an Eight-day Clock by "French" of London, a Gilt Case, an Invoice of Mahogany Dressing and Oval Glasses, some with Marble Stands, Velvet Pile Table Covers, several Inkstands, Gilt Wall Brackets and Foot Stools, Mahogany Bedsteads and Chamber Stands, an Elegant Dressing Toilet Glass supported with Figures, 2 Griffith's Wrought Iron Fire Proof Safes, a Brass Bedstead with Bedding, a Child's Swing, a Lockstitch Sewing Machine, Japanned Leather Bags, Pictures in Gilt Frames, a set of handsomely bound Encyclopedia Brittanica, a set of Illustrated London News, &c. &c.

N. B.—The above Goods are all perfectly new and selected in England with great care and taste. Such an opportunity seldom offers at a public sale, and worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

Catalogues are printed.

SALE OF GENUINE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT PARADISE LODGE, No. 2, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th, and WEDNESDAY the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 2, Paradise Lodge, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. COLLUM, Esq. [illegible] the same consists of a set of richly cut vine-leaf pattern Glass Fruit Dishes, vine-leaf pattern Cellery Vases; a White Blue and Gold Dinner Service; a Blue Tiffin do.; a White and Gold Breakfast do.; a handsome White and Gold landscape-pattern and Tea do.; a white and richly gilt do.; a handsome Blue and Gold Desert Services for 24 persons; a set of 6 plated Dish Covers; several pairs of best treble Oblong and Square Hotwater Curry Dishes; a handsomely Chased plated Epergie with 5 cut Glass Dishes, Plated Hotwater Plates, Plated Waiters, Bread Basket, Oyster Shells, Bottle Waggons, and Stands, Cruet and Pickle Stands, single and treble Branch Candlesticks, Salt Cellars, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Mustard do., a set of shell-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 18 persons; a Silver 4 Cups Egg Frame complete; a box of mother-o'pearl handled Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for 18 persons, well-seasoned Blackwood Furniture such as a set of substantial Dining Tables for 24 persons, a Round do. for 12 persons, Side Boards, Hat Stands, Dining-room Chairs, handsomely carved Circular Pier, Card, and Ladies' Writing Tables, Chiffoniers, Circular Table and Tea Poys with Slabs, Landscape, Drawing-room, Easy, Prediue and Music Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Flower Stands, elaborately carved Partition, Screens, Folding do., Book Sheives, Four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Linen and Clothes Presses, Wardrobes with Glass doors, Dressing and Washband Tables, Toilette and Cheval Glasses, Wine Presses, Mahogany Rocking Chairs with Horse-hair lining; a pair of Ebony Stands, a double-light plated Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops; a 6-light Chandelier, handsome real China Flower Jars and Garden Seats, Velvet Pile and other Carpets; an Iron Treasury Chest, a Mahogany Bagatelle Board, Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures in Maple and Gilt Frames, Wall Shades with Drops, a Double-barrelled Gun in case by "H. Edwards," Plated Handled Table Cutlery by "Elkington," Marble Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Books, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A very light English-built Phaeton by "Varty and Wilson" with a pair of large-sized handsome and fleet Grey Carriage Horses and plated mounted Harness.

A light palanquin-shaped Shigram in good order.

An English-built Buggy.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse, goes well in single and double harness.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse.

2 Superior Surat Cows and 1 Bull Calf.

Sets of Double and Single Harness.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 2nd proximo.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Single Barrelled Carbine, by Calisher and Terry, in Case with Apparatus and Ammunition. Price Rs. 140.

An Iron Grey Saddle Horse, (real Arab), height 14½ hands, 4½ years old, very fast. Price Rs. 500.

Best Sherry in Quarts, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Sample bottle can be had for Rs. 1-12 annas—Cash.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th March 1863.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and, above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Bombay, 24th March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 24th inst., Messrs. Francis & Co., will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, fine white Jacconets, white flowered Muslin, a few Bales of Mule and Water Twist, Ready made Silk Alpaca and Cashmere Coats, and a few dozen cotton Shirts, about 15 Pieces Woollen Tycwarings, a few Kegs of dry white Lead, sundry household Furniture, (property of a Gent'eman) consisting of a Blackwood round Dining Table, Chiffoniers, Wardrobe, Sofa, and writing Tables, Chairs, large and small, beautiful Pictures in Blackwood and Maple Frames, "Childhood's Companion Sunday," "My chickens for sale," "Evening," "The Highland Shepherd's Home," "The Battle of Trafalgar," "The Mountain Spring," "The Kempsey Daughter," and others, about 50 lots of useful and scientific Books, Jewellery, consisting of Alberts and Lady's Gold Chain, Ear-rings, Brooches, Rings, &c., large empty Boxes, useful for Shopkeepers to pack Wines, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Cable Tire, Corner Wash-stands with Grays and Glass Mirror backs, a consignment of Tucker's Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, and Chandeliers of 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, Superior Hour Oil.

Gilt Door Way Pairs, Globe and Hall Lamps, Bronze and Plated Wallshades and Argand Lamps, a few Pairs of Best British Plate Glass Oval and Oblong Mirrors, Pier and Looking Glasses in handsome ornamented Carved Gilt Frames, a pair of Solid Bronze Statues "Vulcan" and "Juno," a pair of Bronze do., American Indian and Court's Fool, Pair of ditto with Gas and Solar Lamps, a select assortment of 2 dozen of first-rate (some of extra large size) Musical Boxes, playing 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 tunes with Drums, Triangles, Cassinettes, Flutinas, &c., a very rare and choice assortment of Dresden Vases and Porcelain and Alabaster Figures, Vases and other Table Ornaments with Glass Domes and Stands, very elegant Velvet Pile Carpets, several rolls of Brussel, Kidderminster and Stop Carpets, English Floor Matting, Cot Stools, and Hassock's, two first-rate New Double-barrelled Guns in case by "Moore" and "Wilkinson," six Patent Spring Rocking Horses, an Eight-day Clock by "French" of London, a Gilt Case, an Invoice of Mahogany Dressing and Oval Glasses, some with Marble Stands, Velvet Pile Table Covers, several Inkstands, Gilt Wall Brackets and Foot Stools, Mahogany Bedsteads and Chamber Stands, an Elegant Dressing Toilet Glass supported with Figures, 2 Griffith's Wrought Iron Fire Proof Safes, a Brass Bedstead with Bedding, a Child's Swing, a Lockstitch Sewing Machine, Japanned Leather Bags, Pictures in Gilt Frames, a set of handsomely bound Encyclopedia Brittanica, a set of Illustrated London News, &c. &c.

N. B.—The above Goods are all perfectly new and selected in England with great care and taste. Such an opportunity seldom offers at a public sale, and worthy the inspection of intending purchasers.

Catalogues are printed.

SALE OF GENUINE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT PARADISE LODGE, No. 2, MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY next, the 7th, and WEDNESDAY the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 2, Paradise Lodge, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. COLLUM, Esq. [illegible] the same consists of a set of richly cut vine-leaf pattern Glass Fruit Dishes, vine-leaf pattern Cellery Vases; a White Blue and Gold Dinner Service; a Blue Tiffin do.; a White and Gold Breakfast do.; a handsome White and Gold landscape-pattern and Tea do.; a white and richly gilt do.; a handsome Blue and Gold Desert Services for 24 persons; a set of 6 plated Dish Covers; several pairs of best treble Oblong and Square Hotwater Curry Dishes; a handsomely Chased plated Epergie with 5 cut Glass Dishes, Plated Hotwater Plates, Plated Waiters, Bread Basket, Oyster Shells, Bottle Waggons, and Stands, Cruet and Pickle Stands, single and treble Branch Candlesticks, Salt Cellars, Tea Set, Butter Pot, Mustard do., a set of shell-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 18 persons; a Silver 4 Cups Egg Frame complete; a box of mother-o'pearl handled Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for 18 persons, well-seasoned Blackwood Furniture such as a set of substantial Dining Tables for 24 persons, a Round do. for 12 persons, Side Boards, Hat Stands, Dining-room Chairs, handsomely carved Circular Pier, Card, and Ladies' Writing Tables, Chiffoniers, Circular Table and Tea Poys with Slabs, Landscape, Drawing-room, Easy, Prediue and Music Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Flower Stands, elaborately carved Partition, Screens, Folding do., Book Sheives, Four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Linen and Clothes Presses, Wardrobes with Glass doors, Dressing and Washband Tables, Toilette and Cheval Glasses, Wine Presses, Mahogany Rocking Chairs with Horse-hair lining; a pair of Ebony Stands, a double-light plated Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops; a 6-light Chandelier, handsome real China Flower Jars and Garden Seats, Velvet Pile and other Carpets; an Iron Treasury Chest, a Mahogany Bagatelle Board, Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures in Maple and Gilt Frames, Wall Shades with Drops, a Double-barrelled Gun in case by "H. Edwards," Plated Handled Table Cutlery by "Elkington," Marble Vases, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense Articles, Books, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A very light English-built Phaeton by "Varty and Wilson" with a pair of large-sized handsome and fleet Grey Carriage Horses and plated mounted Harness.

A light palanquin-shaped Shigram in good order.

An English-built Buggy.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse, goes well in single and double harness.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse.

2 Superior Surat Cows and 1 Bull Calf.

Sets of Double and Single Harness.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 2nd proximo.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Single Barrelled Carbine, by Calisher and Terry, in Case with Apparatus and Ammunition. Price Rs. 140.

An Iron Grey Saddle Horse, (real Arab), height 14½ hands, 4½ years old, very fast. Price Rs. 500.

Best Sherry in Quarts, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Sample bottle can be had for Rs. 1-12 annas—Cash.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th March 1863.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and, above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Bombay, 24th March 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Distance. | STATIONS. | Wk. days & Sundays | Wk.